THE COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION.

Mayor Wood in the Board—The Annual Report—The Sardinian Paupers and Criminals.
A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, at 4 P. M., at their rooms in Anthony street. Present, Commissioners Verplanck, Witthaus, Garrigau, Crabtree, Kelly, Dunlap and Pardy.

Mayor Wood, who is a Commissioner ex-officio, was also present, and participated in the proceedings:— Commissioner Verplanck occupied the chair. The minutes were read and approved, after which the annual report was read. Some discussion ensued as to the omis-sion of certain moneys from the German and Irish Emi-grant Societies. It appears it has been the habit when remifiances were received from other than the usual source, no account was taken of the same. Mayor Wood strongly objected to this proceeding as it left the Comnission open to suspicion.

Commissioner Witthaus moved the following, which

Resolved, That the annual report of this Commission shall hereafter make mention only of such moneys as are actually received by the Vice-President, and are duly accredited by the bookkeper on the regular book of this Commission.

The report was then adopted, after having been duly

are actually received by the Vice-President, and are duly accredited by the bookkeper on the regular book of this Commission.

The report was then adopted, after having been duly corrected. The following is the document:—

ANNUAL RIPORT OF THE COMMESSIONERS OF EMEGRATION—INTERSTRIA FACTS IN REPURENCE TO FORMOR MIGHATION.—The year 1855, being the eighth of the operation of this commission, was marked by many circumstances and events highly unfavorable to the multitude of omigrants who arrived here during that period. Their number much exceeded that of any former year. The prevalence of disease in the countries they had left, and which citen broke out on shipboard, or immediately after their arrival—the uncommon number of shipwrecks and accidents at sea, casting the passengers in a state of destitution upon our shores—the appearance of contagious disease in this and othercities—the failing of the customary demand for labor from the derangement of business as well as the high price of provisions from the short crops of the year, and the unasually serly and severe commencement of the present winter, all combined to throw upon this Commission a vast amount of labor, responsibility and expenditure.

Similar circumstances in the years immediately previous to the formation of this Commission, and also in the first years of its operation, when it was unprovided with hospitals and other meens of assistance, and its funds were embarrased by refusal to payfeommutation, and consequent hitigation, (although the immigration at this port was hardly hall of that of the last year, were productive of intense distress among the emigrants, and the spread present of residential theory of the state to a simple of the present of the capture of the system, or the defects or errors of its administration, yet the evils which otherwise must have exceeded to all many long the present of the p

Total passenger vessels..... 2,091

Out-deor poor in the city buried at the expense of the Commission, in whole or

Amount of money received at the office in re-

.110,390

by more than a thousand.

During the greater part of the year there was comparatively little demand or necessity for temporary out-docassistance in the city, but the severity with which the winter set in at an early period, when the city was illied with emigrants just landed, produced many claims of this nature during the last six weeks of the year 1354, which could not be rejected. The bestowing of such relief is open to continual abuse from imposition, and even where there is an ground to suspect intentional deception, is subject to the gameral objection of foliatring habits of relying upon the public or private charity for support, to the neglect of industry and economy. Yet in severely inclement seasour, and in times like the present, when the ordinary demands for labor are suddenly diminished, many cass will seem which neither humanity nor justice can suffer to be left unaided, and which may be aided with more economy and with a better effect on themselves, in other modes than by sending them to a refuge or alms house. Such have been aided by small allowances of various kinds, and by temporary provision for lolging destitute emigrants for a night or two. In cases of urgent distress larger aid has been given, and many such are visited and prescribed for at their homes by the physician of the office. The whole number of families thus assisted in 1964 was 4,574.

The winter has thus far proved very unfavorable in this respect, and the expenditure so caused has drawn heavily on the funds of the Commissioners. Since the let of January it has been found necessary to appoint position and secure as effectious and economical an application of the means of relief as possible. It is hoped and trusted that this state of things will be of no long duration.

The whole number of alien passengers who have paid trusted.

The whole number of alien passengers who have paid

commutation money since the organization of this commission, in May, 1947, to 31st Becember, 1884, is 1,929,350, of whom 318,946 arrived during the first three years of its operations, and the survivors of them are by law no longer entitled to its benefits. Making the largest deductions for ocaths and for permanent removals to distant States or Territories, still the comparison of the probable number remaining and entitled to the sid of this fund, with the numbers actually having recourse to its assistance, will show how large a proportion of the whole bave been able to place themselves above the necessity of public relief.

During the year the attention of the Commissioners has been repeatedly called, through the vigilance of their officers, to the fact of cargoes of helpless and broken down paupers having been shipped to this port by the local authorities of the cities or villages in Europe upon which they have been a charge. Octasionally, too, there appeared sufficient evidence that convicts for crimes dangerous to society, had been sent out by the governments or other authorities abroad. It would be most deskrable to return to their own countries all of the latter class, and most of those of the former; but this direct power is not granted by the existing laws of this State, and is, perhaps, a regulation of the intercourse with foreign nations not within the competence of State legislation. The subject has been brought before the Congress of the United States, where it is trusted that a remedy will be furnished for this great will. But the Commission, confider to them by the laws under which they act, in requiring the full bonds and enforcing the penalties now provided in certain cases of this Commission, confider to their discretionary exercise, both as to the amount of bonds and penalties and the class of persons, (especially convicts for offences other than political,) might not be expedient.

The number of patients under treatment at the Marine Hospital, and 36 less than in 1853. But the proportion of s

The proportion of death to cases under freament thus appears to be 10 to per cent, a larger proportion than has been as the providing influences of a generally unbeatily year.

In their lat annual report, the Commissioners made a sistemant of retain difficulties occurring and likely to repotition of similar occurrences during the year 1834, induces them again to present the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the strength of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration of the subject to the legislative consideration.

The first of the subject to the legislative consideration of the subject to t

first, it never spread very widely over the hospital at the same time, and several of these insulated wards entirely escaped.

The buildings erected or undertaken during the year are the following.—

Two large substantial brick buildings, 25 by 125; one of these it a two story building, and the other of three stories. The first floor of the two story building is one large bospital ward, capable of accommodating sixty adults; the upper part of the building is divided into three apartments, one a hospital ward, another intended for preparations of morbid anatomy and copies of such in wax work. The third is the surgical amphitheatre. This was planned with great care, so as to afford the best light for operations and all other conveniences which the experience of similar establishments has pointed out as conductive to the purposes in view. In this, also, divine service is performed on Sundays, both in English and in German.

In the three story builting there are three spatious and well-ventilated nospital wards, large enough to accommodate sixty patients in each ward.

There are now in course of erection three more large brick buildings, commenced in 1854, which will be completed about the middle of March. The first is of three stories and basement, intended for the accommodation of the resident physicians and others. The second is of three stories, bit feet front, 125 feet long, in which there will be three specious well ventilated wards large enough to accommodate sixty patients in each ward. The third is of three stories and basement, 36 front and 125 feet long, with four large and well ventilated wards large enough to accommodate sixty patients in each ward. The third is of three stories and basement, 36 front and 125 feet long, with four large and well ventilated wards apable of accommodating sixty patients in each ward.

The cost of these buildings is estimated at \$32,821, of which \$17,105 22 has been paid during the year.

In addition to these structures much useful work has been done during the year under the direction of the superintendent in levelling the grounds, grading them in front of the main buildings down to the shore, in part filling up to low water mark near the wharf, and protecting the made land by a sea-wall. A good deal of draming has also been done to good effect. In this work, the labor of the more able bodied immates of the refuge was usefully employed. The commissioners have long had it in view to construct an asylum for the insans under their charge, instead of leaving them, as they are at present obliged to do, to be taken care of at their charge, in the asylum under the care of the Governors of New York Alms House, and in the counties, according to such means as may be there provided. With this object in view hereafter, and in order to give present employment to those more capable of such labor they have commenced getting out stone from a quarry of material suitable for such buildings, on their land on Ward's Island.

The erection of a proper asylum edifice will require a larger immediate outlay than can well be spared from the present current iacome of any year, and must therefore be a work of time. No plan has as yet been prepared and decided upon.

The Retuge department proper receives, as heretofore, the helpless and chronically infirm, pregnant women waiting childbirth, and others not requiring hospital treatment. But the whole establishment on the island is, to a great extent, one vest hospital, and its inmates pass from one of the departments to the other; those of the Retuge on access of disease to the hospital proper, and those in the hospital often, on recovery, to the Retuge. Thus the aggregate of admissions to each considerably exceeds the total number of inmates for the year in both. The discharges show the same result:

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole ward's I

Total number cared for do. do. 15,950

12,782

 Number remaining on 31st December, 1854.
 3,168

 Number of days spent in Hospital.
 530,288½

 do.
 do.
 641,110

There were cared for in the 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854.

of 29,657 cases of various kinds coming under examination or observation.

The consequent value of the Ward's Island establishment as a school of medical improvement has become
widely known, and the places of assistants have seen
eagerly sought for by young physicians from all parts of
the State. The certificates of having satisfactorily performed a term of duty in that capacity, granted and
signed by the Commissioners and their medical board,
are received in our merchant and packet service, and in
other employments, as among the best evidences of professional knowledge and skill which a young physician
or surgeon can produce.

are received in our merchain and packs service, and in other employments, as among the best evidences of professional knowledge and skill which a young physician or surgeon can produce.

The emigration of the year 1854 was, under many very unfavorable circumstances, (stated in the beginning of this report.) and their influences, and that of the prevailing tenency to disease throughout the country, was of course severely felt in the hospital department. A much larger proportion than in the preceding year were landed from shipboard in a diseased or very debilitated state: many of these came with phthisis already seated insurably, while dysentery and diarrhoca were unusually frequent, severe and fatal; in June, Assatic cholera appeared, and though arrested by change of diet, an thorough cleaning of the wards, reappeared repeatedly until October. From these and other causes both the number and the proportion of deaths were much enlarged. It is, however, worthy of remark, as showing this increase to arise from general causes, and of diseases assuming an epidemic character, and not from anything pecular to the Ward's Island establishment, that the proportional nerease of mortality, as compared with the last year, is east than the average increase of that in the city of New York in 1854, as compared with 1883.

The surgical practice during 1854 has been extensive and successful. The new engical wards, by their improved comforts and ventilation, have contributed much to the more rapid progress of the surative part of the practice, and the operating room finished and put into use during the summer has removed many serious inconveniences heretofore experienced. The statistics of the year show 4,574 patients under treatment, among which were a number requiring the most difficult and delicate operations of surgery. So died, and 4,079 were cured and discharged. This proportion of deaths is about two per cent, being lower than that prevailing in the whole city of New York.

The former annual reports of the Commissioners pres

sent the record of a constant struggle with inadequate means and financial difficulties, from the organization of the commission until the summer of 1863. These difficulties limited the efficiency of the system, comeeled the erection of cheep and merely temporary buildings, which it is now found necessary to replace by buildings such as it would have been desirable to erect at first; and though these difficulties were surmounted, it was by contracting temporary debts, by delay in reimburring the counties, and by large permanent leans on mortgage, as well as at the cost of much vexation and trouble to those to whom at different times was confided the administration of the Commistation Fund. In the first years of the commission these difficulties specially arose from the intended revenue having been reduced more than half, by the constitutional objection to the law of 1847, and consequent hitigation, and afterwards from the inadequacy of the rate of commutation, not only to provide for the current expenditure of supporting the destitute aliens here and reimbursing the counties, but also for the cost of lands and buildings which were wanted for an efficient and economical administration.

From these embarrassments the commission was rapidly, and, it is trusted, permanently relieved by the act of April, 1835, raising the commission was rapidly, and, it is trusted, permanently relieved by the act of April, 1835, raising the commission to two dollars per head, and appropriating the additional fifty cents to the reimbursement of the county charges in the first instance. The immediate relief thus given, and the first instance. The immediate relief thus given, and the first instance was a specific and the quarantine, by many usexpected and unusual claims upon the Commission for aid, and by the patients and infirm (as has been shown) having risen from 228,626 in 1853 to 1,171,238 in 1854. The was not counterbalanced by the small reduction in the average of the Martne Hospital.

The income of the Commissioners from commut

lt was mentioned in last year's report that \$20,000 had been repaid on account of the principal of the load on mortgage of \$150,000, from the Matual Life Insurance Company, under the express understanding that should the possible necessities of the winter require it, the sum would be returned and the mortgage raised to its original account.

the bossible recessities of the winter require it, the sum would be returned and the mortgage raise it o its original amount.

The unexpected necessities of the winter, at a time when the ordinary income was readly suspended, compelled the commissioners reluctantly to avail themselves of this arrangement, and the \$20,000 was drawn in February, 1884, and applied to teacurent expendatures. They were also obliged to resort to a temporary overdraft on the Mechanics' Bank, where their accounts are kept.

The latter was made good at the first return of the spring income, and in October the sum of \$40,000 was paid to the Mutual Life Insurance in reduction of the principal of their mortgage. But in view of the possible exigencies of the approaching winter, it was deemed advisable to procure the same supulation as in the previous case, to which the company liberally assented.

the previous case, to which the company liberally avented.

This money has not yet been required, and probably will not be, at least to the whole amount. It is noped that the debt on mortgage is now in a train of permanent reduction. It is due to the former Commissioners, under whom the debt was contracted, to repeat that it arose from the purchase of lamis and the erection of bulbings, now held and used by the commission, in which alone \$300,000 were expended prior to 1852. The aggregate debt due by the Commission on 1st January 1862, including that on mortgage and deducting cash in bank, was.

\$201,417 99

The balance due on 1st January 1863, (see annual report for 1883, for items,) was.

\$4142,391.41

The year 1854 offers the following comparison, and presents a more favorable result than under the droumstances of the year the Commissioners had antelpated. The amount of debt at the close of the year 1854, on bond and mortgage, was.

\$310,000.00

Unaljosted bills of the Governors of the New York Almshoure, and annualted bills of the

ber, 1854...... 35,000 00 Balance in bank January 1st, 1855...... 61,192 46

Total. Espenses. \$688,802 98

Total. Espenses. \$686,408 23

For erection of buildings, improvements and repairs \$17,105 16

For purchase of real estate on Ward's Island. 10,868 75

For reimbursements to counties for support of emigrants. 78,532 85

For reimbursements to institutions 9,117 50

Do. to Governors of N. A. Aisashouse. 27,525 36

For Commissioners' office, (salaries, &c.) 21,316 21

For intelligence office in Canal street 5,113 61

For disbursements by agent in Albany. 5,332 61

Do. do. Buiffalo. 6,574 33

Do. do. Buiffalo. 6,574 33

Do. do. Buiffalo. 23,336 75

For disbursements on account of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island. 251,447 48

For disbursements on account of Marine Hospital. 251,447 48

For disbursements on account of Marine Hospital. 251,447 48

For disbursements on account of Interest on Island. 10,537 62

Forwarding emigrants to account of principal of loan on bond and mortgage. \$40,600 60

Interest on Island. 10,537 62

Forwarding emigrants to 10,791 82

Temporary relief to do. 7,670 53

Steamboat hire. 4,055 00

Rent insurance, and sundry unclassed expenses. 32,990 f0

Rent insurance, and sundry unclassed expenses. 32,990 f0

Maintenance of well passengers landed at Quarautice from chole-

| 125,302 78 | To. Marine Hospital. | 7,816 75 | Maintenance of well passengers landed at Quarautice from chole-ra vessels. | 1,660 24 | 6

Balance in Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1855....\$61,192 46
One of the most effectual means of protection that
could be applied, is that beretefore repeated by mentioned
in the Reports of the Commissioners, the exclusive possession and occupation of a wharf or pier by them for
the landing of newly arrived emigrants. In a former
year such a pier, in an insulated situation, was procured, but its use for the purposes contemplated was intantly prevented by the process and decision of the
Coruts, epioning such a new shazardous to the health
and injurious to the comfort of the neighborhood. No
reason appearing to the Commissioners' why the same
result should not take place as to any other location
which they have had offered to them, they have refrained from again stempting to exercise this power, though
expressly conferred upon them by statute. The subject
is again respectfully recommended to the attention of
the Legislature.

INVITATION TO GOV. CLARK AND THE LEMBLATURE. Balance in Mechanics' Bank, Jan. 1, 1855 \$61,192 46

635.215 77

INVITATION TO GOV. CLARK AND THE LEGISLATURE. Commissioner Punny offered the following, which was

Whereas, His excellency Gov. Clark, and Gov. Price of New Jersey, and a joint committee of the Legalature of New York and New Jersey are now in the city of New York in the discharge of their public duties, also that the Gov. of the State of Connecticut is expected to visit the city to accompany the distinguished gentlemen alluded to, and whereas it is due to the high station they occupy that a proper understanding of the official proceedings of this board should be had and explained to them. Therefore,

Resolved, That an invitation be given them to visit the charitable institutions at such time as will suit their convenience.

Their convenience.

Commissioners Purdy, Kelly and Witthsus were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Clark and tender the invitation.

MAYOR WOOD TALKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Wood announced that he was about to leave:

Mayor Wood Announced that he was about to leave; but before doing so be wished to give notice that his business there was to look after the interests of the city. Twilve policemen were detailed to keep the emigrants in order, and their pay came out of the city treasury. New it was manifestly the duty of the Commission to pay that expense, and he intended to take such action as would induce the Board to pay for the attendance of policemen bereatter. Each policeman cost the city \$700 a year.

Commissioner Early—It would be well for your Honor to influence the Legislature to make non-residents and merchants who live out of the city, but do business in it, pay their just share of the city taxes. This Commission that now does so much for the country, has barely enough to pay expenses, and it would be hard to make them spend more uselessly.

Commissioner F. Carridan suggested the propriety of the Mayor taxing the places of amusements throughout the city, who also had policemen detailed to take charge of them.

Mayor Wood replied that he had it in contemplation to compel railroad companies, managers of theatres. &:..

the Mayor taxing the places of amusements throughout the city, who also had policemen detailed to take charge of them.

Mayor Wood replied that he had it in contemplation to compel railroad companies, managers of theatres. & ... to pay for such attendance. While the city was under his charge, he was determined that private institutions should pay their expenses from their own funds.

The Mayor then left the room.

THE CHRINALS AND PAUPERS FROM EARDINA.

Commissioner CRARTERS stated that he had an interview, at the office of the United States District Attoney, with the Sardinian Minister, who expressed an around their to comply with all the laws of this country touching the subject of bringing in convicts and parpers. He said he had taken measures to prevent any of the passengers landing from the Sardinian frigate Des Geory, until re has made a personal investigation of each case, and having made such inquiry, will make a report of the same to the office of the Commission for instruction as to the disposal of them. He also says that if it is required, they will be sent back by the frigate that brought them.

THE DIFFICULTY WHILTHE TEN GOVERNORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMBRATION, New York, Jan. 23, 1855.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, Eq., President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse:—

DEAL NR.—Herwith you will please find copy of preamble and resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, bell yesterday, being in reply to a communication from your department. A communication from the Governors of the Almshouse, requiring the payment of the balls rendered by them for the support of lunaties, received on the 17th inst, baving been considered, it was resolved that,

Wherea, the law erganing this commission directs the Commissioners of Emigration, bely selecteday, being in reply to a communication from the governors of the support of hundres apported by them as far as may be, the several tines towns and counties of this State, for any expose or charge which may be incurred for the

.3,729 Total....

Case of Lieutenant C. G. Hunter. United States Baig Bainbridge,
Off Sandy Hook, Jan. 23, 1855.

Six—I have the honor to announce the return of
the United States brig of war Bainbridge, under my
command, to the port of New York, from whence
she sailed in November, 1853.

I wish to inform the Honorable the Secretary of

the Navy that this has been done after the most mature deliberation, and that I do not throw myself in the least upon the mercy or ciemency of the De-pertment. It has been done upon the fall conviction of how useless the vessel was, under the circumstances, upon her station, and that being so, to remain quietly there was to be false to the interests of

my government and the honor of its flag.

If the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy will centend that a blind obedience of orders is the waole duty of a navy officer, I will remind him that, with this, the battle of Cape St. Vincent would have been no victory; and that, with this, the battle of Copenhagen would have been lost to England.

I do not wish to assert that these examples are anything more than great truths, showing that it may be, under certain circumstances, even a praise-worthy act to study the honor of a flag in preference to a blind obedience to orders, nor do I wish to deny that an officer who disobeys orders incurs a grave responsibility. I rely solely upon what I can make

to a blind obedience to orders, nor do I wish to deny that an officer who disobeys orders incurs a grave responsibility. I rely solely upon what I can make plain to the department, that, under the discumstances, it is better for the honor of the flag that I should return to the United States than remain upon the coast of Brazil.

Upon the 28th of January, 1854, the Bainbridge arrived in Montevideo, where Commodore Silter then was on the Savannah. A difficulty had occurred at the Falkland Islands, known there even prior to the arrival of this vessel. No communication, however, was made me upon that subject until after the United States sloop-of-war Germantown had arrived upon the station and salied to those islands; then I was informed by Commodore Silter that the would have sent me "had he not feared that I would compromise the government;" he made use of the same observation to Commander Lynon as well as to me, as I was informed by the United States Con-ul to the Falkland Islands.

Little flattering as a declaration of this kind was, I made no crotest. Again a difficulty occurred at the Falkland Islands, which was known in Montevido upon the 20th June, 1854, and altoouch the Bainbridge was at that place, Commander Salter did not send ter, but ordered the Germantown from Rio de Janeiro—more than double the distance—no doubt, for the same reason as before.

About the 6th of O tober, difficulties of a very serious rature, involving our flag, were known at Montevideo to have cocurred at Paraguay. The flag ship had just arrived in the river; in spite of the urgent receivity that a vessel of war should go to Assumption, I was ordered on a cruise to ports where no difficulty was known to have occurred.

Bufore saling, nowever, I sent to the commander in which it had been received, and also that no doubt existed that serious difficulties had just occurred in Paraguay; that if he would order the vessel under my command to that point, he might rely upon a judicous arrangement, and one honor had been sent by ne had fortu

ers twice a month reach Montevideo, bringing news from every port in Brazil in which we have commerce.

In the meantime, the Waterwitch, engaged upon soleratife duty in the waters near Assumption, want to that place for the arrangement of exasing duli unities. Lieutenant-commanding Page visited President Lopez three times before communicating with Mr. Hopkins, the United States Consul; he or deted that the officers of the Waterwitch should not visit the aforesaid consul, and, strings beyond belief, he ordered a lieutensat, by whom, ere this, you have received despatches, not to take any nome from Mr. Hopkins, the United States Consul, whose exequatur had been withdrawn by President Lopez.

If a volume were written it would not tell more plainly how our difficulties in Paraguay have been arranged. As a finale, since the departure of the Waterwitch, President Lopez has suspended the explorations of those rivers, and the Seminario, the only paper published in Paraguay, is loud in its abuse of the Americans and the Lieutenant-Commanding of the Waterwitch.

Commodore Salter was made aware of these events by Lieutenant Commanding Page to the United States, and by that opportunity of sending me orders to return, by the same bearer of despatches, none were sent.

To zommand a vessel of war, and be sant pur-

To sommand a vessel of war, and be sent pur-posely where no difficulties exist, when serious ones were known to bave occurred elsewhere, is in my eyes, a degradation. eyes, a degradation.

I call upon the Honorable the Secretary of the

eyes, a degradation.

I call upon the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy to relieve me from that degradation, and I ask only at this moment orders to go to Assumption and recrees the wrongs of our injured countrymen. If the commancer medief plainly and unequivocally shirks a responsibility, it becomes imp rative, in my opinion, that I should take one. I herewith submit an accompanying detailed plan, markel A, of a probable force necessary to bring President Lopez to a just regard of the rights of our fellow citizens. He is now engaged in constructing fortifications upon the Paraguay, which would have been unavailable if I had been sent immeliately mon the perpetration of the outrages. I will not dwell upon the flagrancy of these outrages. The government, no doubt, is fully informed as to their character; but property his been confusated, the lives of our countrymen placed in jeopardy, and our flag hauled down and trampled under foot, in a country in which a mob has never been known.

Upon the lath of May, 1854, I addressed a letter to the Honorable the Secretars of the Navy, in regard to my prigate interests. I have received no answer, save indirectry, through the commander in-chief, and that not at all in its one calculated to lead him to believe that I enjoyed the condidence of the department. I have at various times, as licutenant and in interior grades, addressed letters to the Honorable the Societary of the Navy, and have, I believe, invariably before that time, received replies, however adversible to perfect the department has been to accede to my requests.

The commander in-chief was good enough to send

the Department has been to accede to my requests.

The commander in-chief was good enough to send me from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo, an extract of a letter, which was in substance a reprimand to me; it was founded upon a secret report made by him of me to the Department; a part of this report I am prepared to a ow is a mis statement.

I do not when to make a point with the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy how far it might be considered honorable or cahourable to make public a letter marked and received as private, unless an absolute processity involving the holor of the receiver required it. When this violation of my confidence, without a necessity, has been accompanied by a secret report, a part of which I am prepared to show so there, as uncharitable person might with much show of right say that the commander in chief had an object so serve in not informing me of the purport of the letter.

I have to state to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy that I hope the omission in not answering ny letter was an accidental one; that as an officer commanding a vassel of war, I think that common centresy of mande hyer, however much the Honorable

my letter was an accidental one; that as an offlier commanding a wassel of war, I think that common contray demands direct anewers to such communications as I may make, however much the Hoorable be Secretary of the Navy may disaparove of their substance. It I may express an opinion, this probably accidental emission may have been an operating cause in learning the communication-chief to suppose that he alone was a responsible officer. The commander of a vessel of war is always responsible for his own acre, and the communication-chief to suppose that he alone was a responsibility. It attempt it is to cast a reflection upon his observed as an officer: It is to cat saide, in my cave arbitrarily, all that I have gained by a faithful service of my conserved the interpretable. I prefer making any sa rifles rather than basely and temply noid my commission when I must feel that I do it by a tacit silence and neglect of the loctor of all ghat as far I have served extractly and tettifolly, and fir which, when the time arrives, I hope to sped the last drop of my blood.

With semi-barburus powers, such as Paraguar,

only an exhibition of force will prevent outrage or obtain reduces; a thousand miles in the interior, President Lopes regards his power as ample to maintain his system of robbery, even in the fa s of treaties, and only force will bring him to a just regard of the rights of foreigners. At Montevidee, among the intelligent merchants, great hopes were entertained that the commander in-chief would send a force to Paraguay; indeed, it was supposed by all that the destination of this vessel was to that point; but the hopes of our countrymen have been disappointed, and the citizens of the Banda Oriental ard the Argentine confederation smile at our inaction, and sneer at our apparent imbecility.

It may be presumed that the instructions which the Honerable the Secretary of the Navy gave me upon the 18th October, 1853, were general, and such as were given to the commander in chief of the Brazil squadron, a paragraph of which I take the liberty of quoting: "You will, at all times, bear in mind your duties as the commander of a vessel of war of the United States, to protect the citizens, commerce and interests of your country to the fallest extent in your power."

Even without these instructions from the Department, I need not have been neglectful of these duties; but, with instructions so exolicitly given, not to be watchful in the highest degree involves a most onerous culpability.

With a commander in chief so neglectful of the in-

to be watchful in the highest degree involves a most onerous culpability.

With a commander in-chief so neglectful of the interests and honor of his flag, my exertions to that end as a commander of a vessel of war have been wholly neutralized, and with the information already, I hope, in the bands of the Hon. the Serretary of the Navy, I would in all sincerity ask to what purpose, useful and honorable to my country, could the Bainbridge remain upon the coast of Brazil?

If, however, in the good indement of the state of

what purpose, useful and bonorable to my country, could the Bainbridge remain upon the coast of Brazil?

If, however, in the good judgment of the Hon, the Scretary of the Navy, with such facts as are in his possession, the course I have taken, responsible as it is, does not fully meet his approval, I shall beg that, at the earliest moment, a court of inquiry be instituted for a ligid investigation.

The commander-in-chief of the Brazil squadron is either wholly and unequivocally culpable, or I am, and I now charge him with unipable neglect of the "protection of the citizens, commerce and interests of his country, to the fullest extent in his power," for which no special order of the department would appear necessary.

The Hon, the Secretary of the Navy may regard my views, already expressed in relation to the neglet of the commender-in-chief to the interests of his country, as arising from my personal relation to the occurrences detailed.

On that account solely I have to state to the Hon, the Secretary of the Navy that, although the U.S. frigate Savannah had been u son the station a whole year, the commander in-chief neglected to place himself in personal communication with the high authorities both in Brazil and the republic of Ursgusy.

During the whole five months that the Savannah had been at Montevideo, the commander-in-chief visited the city for a few hours only, neglecting to cultivate proper relations with the President of the republic, so necessary, as we have no Charge at that point.

The absence of these courtesies among polite

contrate proper relations with the President of the republic, so necessary, as we have no Charge at that point.

The absence of these courtesies among polite people is usually considered as offensive, and yet a greater in jury, which the commander in chief also, in all probability, ignorantly commits is, that without intercourse with the authorities and intelligent it habitants, ie cannot understand and inform his government of the actual political condition of a republican government laboring under the dangerous protectorate of a neighboring empire. This course of the commander-in chief involves no taugible culpability; but the Hon. the Seretary of the Navy will see that it must be in a high degree in pursons to the general interests of our flag, and adverse to the spirit which sends abroad vessels of war, as is supposed, with agents alive to prosecuting such course as will effectually motect our commerce, and establish, as far as may be, by personal inter curse, relations of smity and friendship. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

C. G. Hunter, Lieut. Command'g.

To the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Serretary of the Navy, Washington.

Commander Moore, of the Texas Navy. NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1855 JAS. GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:

DEAR SIR-My attention has been called to a most violent attack on me in the New York Allas of last Sun day; it occupies four columns, which are filled with misrepresentations, calumnies, libels, and dowaright falsehoods. This broad contradiction is all that I need

falsehoods. This broad contradiction is all that I need say on this occasion; but that I may not suffer in public opinion from these attacks, as a private citizen has but a small chance with a person who wields the power of a press, I have concluded that the wiser alternative is to appeal to the laws of the country, and look for justice through the decision of a court and jury.

I am aware that the law of liter is considered oppressive by many members of the press, but to relieve it of its odiousness in this instance, i shall give the defendants the widest scope to plead the truth as a full justification. If what the Allas has stated be true, I shall ask to damages, and will willingly meet all the pensities which public condemnation indicts upon a man who has not faithfully performed his duty in a high and important public station.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

K. W. MOORE, Com. of late Texas Navy.

Postschiff—As illustrative of public sentiment in Yexas upon the merits of this controversy, you will further oblige me, Mr. Editor, by giving a place in your valuable columns, to the following editorial from one of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the State:—

[From the Galveston News, Sept. 5, 1854.]

the most widely circulated and influential journals of the State:

[From the Galveston News, Sept. 5, 1854.]

COMMODORE MOORE'S DEFENCE.

We to day publish the defence of Com. E. W. Moore against the violent attack made upon him in the United States Senate on the 1st July, ult. We had determined to have nothing to do with a controversy which is one chiroly per onal in its character, and which bears evidence throughout that it has now been renewed with the most bitter feelings of malignity, and that, too, after all the points in the controversy, in which the public have any interest or concern, were actually adjudicated in Com. Moore's favor by the highest authorities in this State ten years ago. The people of Iexas know very well that all the charges of a public character that Gen. Houston has lately thought fit to reiterate in his official capacity as United States Senator. interest or concern, were actually adjudicated in ComMoore's favor by the highest authorities in this State
ten years ago. The people of Texas know very well that
all the charges of a public character that Gen. Houston
has lately thought fit to reiterate in his official capacity
as United States Senator, were actually ignored by
accurt martial, composed of men appointed by General
Houston himself, which held its long session ten years
ago, in the town of Washington, on the Brazos. Brt,
not only were those charges deciared to be groundless,
but instead of finding Com. Moore a defaulter to the republic of Texas, as charged, he was found to be a
creditor of the republic, by advances he had made
to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars.
In addition to this, the Congress of the republic fully
recognized this complete acquittal by subsequent acts of
legislation. These facts being well known to the people of
Texas we could see no good reason why we should again
encumber our columns by their reiteration after a lapse
of ten years, merely because General Houston should
choose at this late day to reiterate his charges in the
United States Senate. But upon further reflection we
have come to the conclusion that the publication of
Com Moore's defence is but a simple act of justice, to
which he is entitled. He is assailed by a man occupying
a high position, that gives him over-whelming advantage
ever the object of his vengeance. The charges are now
recapitulated under the imposing sanction of high official station, by a man who is sworn to the performance
of sciemn duties involving the welfare of the country
Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to presume that these charges, which were so long since decided to be false and groundless, by a decree of a court
martial to whom they will be sent in newspapers and
publicity with the charges made by a U. S. Senathe states, to whom they will be sent in newspapers and
presented the country by official organs as well as inpanylets the manylets of the peop

EXPLOSION OF FOUR HUNDRED KEGS OF POWDER EXPLOSION OF FOUR HUNDRED KEGS OF POWDER.

Thursday evening of last week, at Wilkesbarre, the
large powder manufactory of Messrs, Parrish, Silver &
Co., situated about two miles below the borough, expicder, blowing to atoms the drying house and
glazing house, destroying the stock and coat house,
and also utterly destroying the frame of one mill
and usroofing the other Joseph Rhea's, and a colored hoy, named Jorry Cooper, were found the part
morning, having been blown about 150 yards, badly torn
and in-npiled. There were about four hundred kegs of
powder, distand and unfinished, destroyed. Total loss
about \$2,500.

Dixing Say High.-Mr. Godard, another gentle